BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Busy Dictators
Hitler, Peace Angel
Lie Too for Hauptmann?
All Heard the Moans

Europe's dictators borrow ideas from each other. Mussolini, perhaps unconsciously, copied Hitler, who ended violently. Hitler saw how well Mussolini's idea worked and adopted it. Dollfuss tried it in Vienna, ended badly.

Kemal Pasha has made a success of it thus far in Turkey, throwing salutes overboard. Mr. Hammell, the fee[ble]

Arthur Brisbane

vells for women also.

Kemal says, "If Hitler can defy the league and kick over the Versailles treaty, so can I." He will fortify the Dardanelles, in spite of the treaty that created a neutral zone adjoining the narrow passage that separates Europe from Asia, at Constantinople.

Hitler, turning with a rapidity that would startle any worm, now declares himself guardian angel of Europe, offering to start a world peace guarantee[d]

Chancellor Hitler

last to 20 years. That would depend on Japan and Russia.

There is a scientific test for lying. Try as he may to control himself, a man lying undergoes physical and psychological changes that a certain scientific apparatus reproduces in a "graph" when the lying begins.

Mrs. Hauptmann, her husband sentenced to death for kidnaping the Lindbergh baby, suggests that her husband be subjected to the "lie test," adding, "he would be freed instantly."

He could not be "freed instantly" because the law does not yet recognize the "lie test" as conclusive, but the experiment would be interesting. The reframing of questions, which should be put in fewest possible words and as startlingly as possible, would be important.

New Jersey's Attorney General Wilentz, who brought about the conviction, would be the man to frame the questions.

Consider the principal of the Schatt Junior High school at Parma, Ohio. That principal, having decided to beat five boys caught smoking in the school building, using his microphone, ordered all classes and all noise stopped throughout the school while the five boys were "paddled" near the microphone for the whole school to hear.

The story goes, "Startled students next heard the 'Whack! Whack!' of the paddles and the moans of the culprits."

A girl baby two weeks old, smiling, pretty, dressed in pink and white, found abandoned in a New York hallway, was taken to the Foundling hospital, a sort of "pound" for lost children.

If a good-looking chow, Boston bull or Irish wirehound two weeks old had been found, there would be a thousand only too glad to take and care for it. Our alleged cousins the chimpanzees could hardly believe that.

There are miracles of various kinds, even in healing leprosy. It can be done, as the Bible shows, by supernatural power. It can be done by science. Jacinto Moura, Portuguese chemist, in Rio de Janeiro, smashed a finger, and while suffering acute pain accidentally dipped the finger in a liquid vegetable extract that he was preparing. This vegetable liquid, obtained from a wild Brazilian plant, mixed with chalmoogra oil, according to Dr. Fernandinho Terni, director of the Rio de Janeiro hospital, has already cured 17 lepers.

Some accidents are valuable. The injured finger showed the way to an important cure.

At Kovno, Lithuania, four Nazis are sentenced to death on the gallows for plotting to separate Memel from Lithuania. Mr. Hitler, deeply grieved by the fate of four Nazis, is said to have protested to Sir John Simon, although it is not clear what that Britisher could do about it. The opinions of two ladies whose heads never seem to be chopped off, by order of Chancellor Hitler, would be interesting, but will never be known. Once the head is chopped expression of opinion ceases.

Mussolini says "Italy offers the world a spectacle of calm," and promptly raises his army to 600,000 men, promising to make it 2,000,000. He says, "Let it be clear that our desire for peace is backed by several million bayonets." That is calm for Mussolini.

Congressman Fatman, Texas Democrat, puts the bonus matter in few words. He says those that insist on issuing interest-bearing bonds are managing a scheme to pay "two billions to coupon clippers and two billions to veterans."

Why make taxpayers pay the two billions to "bond clippers" when it is not necessary?

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Anglo-German Conversations Disappointing, Simon Reports: Hitler's Demands Include Return of Colonies, Air and Naval Parity, and Minimum Army of 500,000.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FOREIGN SECRETARY SIMON returned to England from his historic talks with Chancellor Hitler, and reported to the cabinet that Germany is seeking return of the colonies she lost in the war and a greatly increased navy. He said that Hitler admits Germany's air force equals that of Britain. Prime Minister MacDonald then called on King George to whom he gave a preliminary report of Simon's talks, which have been described as "disappointing."

Hitler made a bold play for Anglo-German understanding, declaring both nations should unite to defend western civilization against Communism and the colored races. Briefly, his demands were:

First—Germany must have an army with a minimum of 36 divisions—500,000 men—as agreed.

Second—Germany wants parity in the air with Britain. Hitler admitted that Germany now possesses equality with Britain. Hitler stressed the danger to which Germany is exposed in the air. He declared that Russia is using Czechoslovakia as a European air base. He demanded return of certain Czechoslovak territory and repatriation of 3,500,000 German residents there.

Third—Hitler wants a navy equal to one-third of the British fleet, which is tantamount to 400,000 tons. The British admiralty is opposed to such a ratio and Germany has been invited to bilateral naval discussions in London.

Fourth—Germany wants return of her former colonies. Little encouragement was given Hitler on this score.

Fifth—Hitler refused to have anything to do with an eastern pact, though he is willing to enter nonaggression pacts with Germany's neighbors, as he did with Poland.

Sixth—Hitler is prepared to sign a pact of nonintervence in the affairs of Austria, but only if it means nonintervence by all powers.

In Berlin demonstrators howled their resentment at death sentences imposed by Lithuania on four Nazis, and only stout police resistance kept the mob from the Lithuanian delegation itself. The four were convicted when a Lithuanian military court trying 126 Nazis for an asserted plot to start an armed uprising in Memel, former German territory, found them guilty. Eighty-seven others were sent to prison.

As Capt. Anthony Eden, British arms expert, begins his conferences with Soviet officials, observers believe the Russians will marshal every resource to convince Eden that the only safe course for the rest of the world is to bring sufficient pressure on Germany to induce her to accept the eastern security pact. The official press continues to stress that the rearmament of Germany threatens Russia, and that the conflict growing out of any German attack would spread all over Europe and Asia. This is but a confirmation of Litvinoff's contention that "peace is indivisible." League of Nations circles predict that France, Russia and Czechoslovakia will conclude an eastern pact as an answer to Hitler's new conscript army. Whether any effort will be made to bring Great Britain into this, is not known.

CONSTABULARY mutilated, the administration's $4,880,000,000 work relief bill finally got through the senate by a vote of 68 to 16, and was returned to the house later, to be adjusted in conference. The senators accepted an amendment by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma for a currency expansion of $378,000,000 through the issuance of silver certificates at the $1.29 an ounce monetary value of the treasury's silver stocks instead of the present practice of using the purchase value of the silver.

Later the Thomas amendment was stricken out after congressional conferees had deadlocked for forty-eight hours. Members of the silver bloc asserted they would not stand by the measure's path, although Thomas had declared he would filibuster against any attempts to strike out the amendment. Besides eliminating the silver inflation plan, the conference modified the Russell labor compromise amendment to provide that the President shall pre-determine the rate of wages on public buildings to be constructed, and this rate will be submitted to contractors for bids. An amendment providing that all officers and employees receiving more than $5,000 a year will have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate was modified. It now provides that any new administrator or member of any central board will be appointed by the President with the consent of the senate.

Among the senate changes approved were the allocation of the fund to eight general types of projects; elimination of the federal relief administration one year; extension of the Civilian Conservation corps two years from March 31; continuation of PWA two years from June 16; the George amendment to make funds available in the discretion of the President to administer the agricultural adjustment act; the Russell amendment to authorize farm loans to share croppers, tenant farmers and farm laborers for land purchase.

One day Harry L. Hopkins was reported lazing in the Florida sun and thinking up ways he would spend billions as administrator of the work relief fund. The next day, rumors were that Rexford G. Tugwell was to be nominated for the "biggest spending" job. Later reports from the national capital were that nobody but the President would be the big boss in the program. You can take your choice, but it seems likely that the latter is true. Senatorial discontent over the methods used by the two others mentioned will probably eliminate them from consideration. This strategy has been successful in the past. When a house group became top heavy, headed at Public Works Administrator Harold Ickes, they were greeted with assurance that the President would have complete control of the work relief program, and the Ickes threat died out. Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominal head of the program, but he would not be expected to handle every detail. He must delegate authority, and it is highly probable that everyone will not be entirely satisfied.

JAPAN steps out of the League of Nations and flanked by her single avowed ally, Manchukuo, she faces the world as the self-chosen preserver of peace in the Orient. Japan's action is the culmination of a series of events started February 24, 1933, when Yosuke Matsuoka led the entire Japanese delegation in a walkout from the league assembly. Shortly after, Japan gave formal notice of her withdrawal from the league because the assembly had censured Japanese aggression in Manchuria. She has advised other powers that she considers herself guardian of peace in eastern Asia, and that outside assistance is neither desired nor invited. In addition, Japan has embarked on an armament policy marked by denunciation of the Washington naval treaty, demands for naval parity with Great Britain and the United States, and armed forces "sufficient to defend, but inadequate to attack."

Koki Hirota

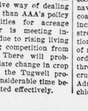
With considerable ceremony the Soviet government transferred to Japan full ownership of the Chinese Eastern railway and thus ceased to be an opposing factor in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In the official residence of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo the sale agreement, supplemental protocol were signed and the bargain was clinched by the payment by Japan of 32,320,000 yen to the Soviet ambassador. The yen is currently quoted at about 27.5 cents. Japanese spokesmen in Tokyo made protests over the alleged Manchukuoan and foreign influence development of the "Asia for Asiatics" idea, announced some time ago. Japan denied any special agreement with Germany related by the so-called monopoly. With the deal for the Soviet Russia interest in the Chinese Eastern railway completed and Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Japanese penetration of Asia is expected to go forward under the strong leadership of Koki Hirota, foreign minister. Developments during the next few months will be highly important. The tense European situation will keep the western powers busy chasing peace and security in both the east and the west. Japan insists she will act alone, and rumors of a military alliance with Germany were scouted. The Japanese army, the one to be intimated, is ready to repel Soviet interference at any time.

REPLACEMENT of the A.A.A.'s system of crop control is seen as a future potentiality of a new organization within the Department of Agriculture under Rexford G. Tugwell. The organization consolidates federal agencies dealing with soil erosion, and Tugwell is expected to direct the expenditure of about a billion dollars in public works funds on the public land program. At present Roland Stebbins, for retirement of millions of acres of marginal lands now contributing to surpluses, which experts contend will prove a more effective way of dealing with overproduction than the A.A.A's policy of taxing commodities for acreage slashes. The latter is meeting increased opposition, due to rising living costs and increasing competition from foreign producers. There will probably be little immediate change in crop control plans, when the Tugwell program will require considerable time before it can be operated effectively.

R. G. Tugwell

FEDERAL expenditures are soaring faster than ever before in peace time history. The end of the first nine months of the fiscal year disclosed expenditures of more than $5,000,000,000. Revenue meanwhile has amounted to only $2,827,000,000, or a little more than half of what was spent. New Deal spending, statistical experts say, has been at an average of $13,000 for every minute, day or night, in the nine months since the fiscal year began, and total expenditures are expected to reach nearly $7,500,000,000 by the end of the year. Unemployment relief has required the $820,000,000 appropriated for this purpose and an additional $488,000,000 from the RFC, making a total thus far of $1,308,000,000. PWA is next in line with having poured out $510,000,000 in nine months. Despite these terrific totals government credit has not been impaired. The treasury has been able to refund all bonds with approaching maturities, and when the fiscal year ends there will be no deficit to deepen, a move which is expected to be made on April 15, no federal bond issue being necessary with a call date earlier than 1940.

HERBERT HOOVER suddenly projected himself into the political picture, and at once became the target of countless politicians and observers.



Herbert Hoover

In a letter addressed to the California publican assembly, meeting in Sacramento, the former President spoke his mind freely, particularly concerning the doings of the Roosevelt administration whose theories, he asserted, "are no longer a propagandized millenium; they are a nightmare." The Republican party, said Mr. Hoover, has today the greatest responsibility that has been put upon it since the days of Abraham Lincoln—to raise the standard in defense of fundamental American principles; and he called for a rejuvenated and vigorous Republican party.

Here are some of the things Mr. Hoover said in arraigning the present administration:

"The most solemn government obligations have been repudiated.

"The nation is faced with the greatest debt, ever known in our country.

"The currency has been rendered uncertain.

"The government has been centralized under an enormous bureaucracy at Washington . . . small business men have been disabled and crushed. Class conflicts have been created and embittered.

"More people are dependent upon the government than have ever been before.

"Recovery is still delayed."

Leaders of the regular Republicans in Washington refused to quibble about the approval of Mr. Hoover's attack on the New Deal. Most of them accepted the idea that he was tentatively looking toward another nomination, but the general impression was that he was in the way of becoming the leader of his party in fact as well as in name.

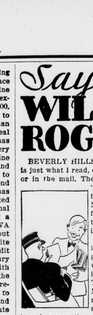
THE senate finally got around to passing the "pink slip" bill repealing publicity provisions of the 1934 income tax publicity act. An amendment allowing the senate finance and banking committees to examine federal tax returns must be ironed out in conference between the house and senate, but both are agreed that the main publicity feature of the act will remain. The ax is filled out by millions with their March 15 returns must now be secreted in the office of the Internal Revenue department.

MUSSOLINI'S answer to the latest note on the Abyssinian situation postponed action on the proposal that differences be decided by an inter-

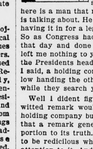
Premier Mussolini

national commission on conciliations "at least until the difficulty of direct negotiations with Addis Ababa has been proved." It does make a counter-proposal suggesting that the Italian minister in Abyssinia and the Ethiopian foreign minister get together for a series of personal conferences, go over all the data, and attempt to settle the disagreements without the necessity of conciliation under the direction of the League of Nations. Direct negotiations are said to have the approval of both the French and British.

HOUSE leaders are rushing action on the national defense program. Bills designed to strengthen the national defense are being rushed through the legislative hopper. Four major bills were passed with little opposition and no record votes. These include authorization for expenditure of $38,000,000 in 1936-37 to build up the navy's shore stations on the Pacific coast, Hawaii and Canal Zone, and an increase of 1,000 in the navy's officer strength and provide a system of aviation cadets to take care of a shortage of naval fliers. Secretary Swanson has entered concentration of the fleet's three most powerful cruisers in a new division division commanded by Rear Admiral A. T. Fairfield, now assistant chief of the bureau of navigation.



BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read, either in the papers or in the mail. The other day I went



"Popping Off" about holding companies. Now as a matter of fact I dont know a thing about a "Holding Company."

I had read naturally that there was graft and inflated values in the forming of a lot of them. Then when I read Mr Roosevelts tirade against them, I says to myself, there is a man that must know what he is talking about. He is not given to just having it in for a legitimate enterprise. So as Congress had been pretty good about duty and done nothing, why that left me nothing to yap about, so being the Presidents headline about em, why I said, a holding company is a fellow handing the other fellow the swag while they escape.

Well I dident figure that little half witted remark would upset the whole holding company industry. I got a letter from a stenographer employed by a holding company, or a group which you and I would like to own as a family."

A gentleman named J. F. Mann, N. Y. "Shoemaker stick to your last." You are supposed to be a comedian. Stay one."

Henry Boemling, Investment bonds, Philadelphia. "Suppose your money is in tax exempt securities." No tin in a few acres of land which is worth about one tenth of what I paid for it.

Here is one headed "Roosevelts Democratic Clown. How do you know such a thief passes money to an accomplice unless you have been close enough to see? No name. He was afraid I would ere him. I wouldent. He may be right.

J R Lee Estate, 525 Lexington Ave N Y says I was too hard on em, and many Olin was right. R B Morgan, La Jolla Cal (there is pretty near a neighborhood to every name) "Some of the men who have stocks in them and that it would destroy that. Now I dont think Roosevelt wanted to destroy that kind of stock. Anyhow I hope he dont. That one line is in sympathy with the stockholders.

And the last one is from Mr Nottingham from Duluth Minn. who wants me to give it more study. And they are fair. Nobody wants to shoot me. Its too complicated for me to learn about. I will stay with the Senate, I know those guys backwards, cause thats the way they are generally going. So take up your holding company squabbles with Roosevelt, and lay off me, and thanks for your friendly criticism.

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IF CHRISTMAS is the

in the year for cl holds a similar pos adult members of the ra prepares to welcome h psalms and spiritual s the light of Christianity

Well, even if she is a friend of yours, Chief, she's no clinging vine."

"Well, leave her alone from now on and don't waste your time watching her house. The Belden devil won't come back there again. Another thing. We have criminals loose in our midst who are more important than a poor girl that only escaped 30-odd years in the penitentiary. Get busy and locate that Nance's real name and address. Also discover if Penelope Gatlin is heiress to

GOLDEN DAWN

SYNOPSIS

Gatlin adopts a baby, "Penelope," to solve his matrimonial troubles. But his wife has other ideas, and their affairs end in court. At a baseball game Blythe meets Carol Nance, daughter of Gatlin's attorney. Gatlin wills Penelope money, and is about to marry her when a motor accident kills Blythe. Ten years later, in San Francisco, Stephen Burr, a psychiatrist, is presented to McNamara, chief of police, with Penelope—Nance Belden, a girl of dual personality, for which her physician is in part responsible. Nance does not think she is a murderess. Testimony at the inquest over Blythe's death convicts Nance, but Burr's testimony saves her. Nance escapes, and goes west to Lanny's ranch. From one of the men in charge of the place Lanny learns that Nance's real name is Elsa Belden. Elsa discovers Penelope Gatlin is heiress to

CHAPTER VI—Continued

had learned the home Gatlin in the divorce settlement, and that was to be turned over to Blythe's estate, and tried hard to buy it. But she was out of it, but she was out of it, that's how we located the heir." Flynn was in conditions of the

income was to be permitted to ...ate and be reinvested and the ...e was to have two hundred and ...e month until her eighty-...thday, when the total income ...ust was to be turned over ...

...e can never touch the principal, although Gatlin did have the power to give away shares of it at any one time ...ver to another company that was liable ...r requiring such withdrawal ...ood and sufficient. Gatlin ...estate, I'm told, is big enough, would appreciate ...ver, if it has. The trust ...wents three-quarters of a million income is close to twenty ...ousand.

...Penelope Gatlin has a ...e deposit the income from ...ust annually, in her ac...

...she ever asked for an emer...thdrawal of ten thousand dol...

...r checking account active?"

...very. The cashier was speak...me about it less than two weeks ...checking account has interested ...for the past two years.

...Easter has probably ha... finance in the developm... than any other period of ... Council of Trest assemb... goods made out to local ... in 1926, when the guilt ... tion in church music took ... parts of this time ha... profane melodies as ... theme in the masses, and ... ornamentation of a secular ... acter. The council swe... system from the church, ... ecclesiastical music ... sic for service. He did ... as any one ever ... worked for, so give ... a fair deal. Defi... Winslow, Pittsburg, ...

York Nebraska R. ... A. Graham. "My ... in insurance company ... who employ me is ... unshaken."

Frank Dinwiddie ... Walker, Philadelphia. "I work with the United Gas and Improvement Co. a group which you and I would like to own as a family."

A gentleman named J. F. Mann, N. Y. "Shoemaker stick to your last." You are supposed to be a comedian. Stay one."

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Palestrina Was Commissi... Suitable Musi...

Christmas, Carols pre... the Christmas festival, ... few carols at Easter, wh... is more in keeping with ... ception and Ascension of ... Easter has probably ha...

By PETER B. KYNE

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geon fix up her nose. She used to be as lovely as a violet."

"Sorry about the nose," McNamara lied, "but I've had the best plastic surgeons in town examine it and there's no hope." He held out his hand. "Thanks for your courtesy. You've been a great help. Meanwhile, don't send out any more of those bank statements and dead checks. Mum's the word."

Back in San Francisco, McNamara went directly to the city prison and looked over the blotter to see what strange fish his men had brought in during his absence.

He found a woman, an old offender, booked for drunkenness, and ordered her sent to his office. When she arrived he locked the door, and fingerprinted her on the appropriate card, after which he lectured her on the error of her ways. Then he went upstairs to the identification bureau and asked the filing clerk to have pointed out to him the filing cabinets containing criminal records for the years 1914-15 and 1916.

He was searching for a face that was photographed on his remarkable memory, and at last he found it. It was that of a young woman, blackhaired and with a "saddle" nose, but not quite so badly deformed as Nance Belden's nor did the contour of the face resemble Nance Belden's. However, since the original of that photograph was, to the chief's knowledge, been dead six months, he decided it would do. He slipped this record into his breast pocket and went back to his office. Here he carefully removed the three photographs from the card to which they were pasted in a row across the top. Below the row of photographs appeared the typewritten criminal history of the subject and in appropriate spaces on the reverse of the card appeared the subject's fingerprints.

McNamara picked up the fresh card, upon the reverse of which he had fingerprinted the woman who at times drank too much. He placed this card in the typewriter of his secretary, who had gone for the day, and carefully typed in with the typewriter ribbon the criminal record. Then he pasted over the

"I'd Recognize That Dame Now If She Was Burned to Ashes." Thus Angelloti.

top of this record the three photographs of the dead woman he had stolen from the old files, carefully burned all the evidence of the substitution, and sat down and handed the record to the clerk, who replaced it in the files.

Promptly at six-thirty a knock sounded on his door, and to his hearty "Come," Messrs. Flynn and A. Angelloti entered.

"I sent for you two boys to tell you in no uncertain terms to lay off Miss Rebecca Lanning," the chief began, "however, I owe it to you to tell you why. Miss Lanning is a friend of mine of long standing, and I know she is a worthy and dependable woman and absolutely truthful. She isn't interested in this girl, Nance Belden. It happened this way. I regarded that girl as a menace to the safety of our streets and congress. Amendments, which would have hamstrung Lowboosting it beyond his ideas of what was possible or reducing it below what he thought would be effective, co- authored the Dole or adding inflation—were all beaten. But the problem still remained.

Now the question is—how to make it work. How to give every "employable" person—the goal announced by the President—a job?

The difficulties are innumerable. For example:

Total amount: This is not considered sufficient by any expert who has studied the problem. It is no secret that the President himself does not think it large enough. He made the amount what it was, not because that was sufficient, in his judgment, but because it was as large as he dared even consider.

Earmarking and promises: The earmarking was not desired by the President, and his friends in the senate managed to make the language so elastic that, if the President desired, he could virtually disregard it. For instance, the discretion given him to modify any item, up or down, by 20 per cent of the total of the bill—not just the total of that item. But the earmarking was made, and the President has no desire to provoke further troubles with congress later on by disregarding such expressed wishes too flagrantly. The same might be said to apply to all the private promises made to individual senators as to what would be done in their states. As for spending, the agreements calmly announced by the two Vermont senators.

Slow to Borrow

Hesitation of states, counties and cities to borrow: A considerable part of the money, under the general plans as announced before the introduction of the bill by the White House, was to be loaned to states, counties, cities, "authorities," etc. The idea is that these governmental units would borrow money for specifically approved projects, and would sometime not only pay interest but repay the principal.

All the information available here is to the effect that many of these local governmental units are heavily loaded down with debt burden, and would prefer the federal government to take their troubles off their shoulders. Further there is reported a loathness to borrow which may handicap the working of the whole plan, or at least to make the eventual debt burden of the federal government much greater than the President had estimated.

Discriminations: This is one of the big problems of all, the point being that states, counties, cities and authorities in many instances have already received enormous sums from PWA, and are not only paying interest, but repaying the principal. How are they going to feel if—as many suspect —the federal government is forced virtually to make donations to other states, cities, counties and authorities for the same sort of work? In the one instance the federal government will be loaning money, getting a fair rate of interest, and expecting to get the principal back. In the other the federal government, for precisely the same type of project, will be making an outright gift.

Plenty of political trouble is in sight on this!

Then there is what might be called the time lag. For the last year has been for some time that no definite plans for the spending of the two billion odd dollars has been worked out. This is not mere supposition. It has been stated again and again by the President in talks with senators and members of the house; it has been stated by virtually every official of the administration testifying before congressional committees. It is only partially true, but there is going to be quite a lot of delay in getting under way.

Finally, there are the difficulties involved in the proposed fair system awarding jobs without competitive bidding. Imagination runs riot on that!

Japanese Cotton

Tremendous importations of Japanese cotton cloth, with resultant closing down of New England mills, has aroused a storm of protest among demand on the part of New England senators and members of the house for a tariff at once. Among the steps demanded are immediate boosting of the tariff duties, cutting of the Japanese imports on the charge of dumping, and stopping of all processing taxes on cotton goods and textiles. The assertion manufacturers and workers will not be satisfied.

Figures submitted to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the tariff commission, by Senator David I. Walsh show a startling advance in cotton cloth imports from Japan. The Massachusetts senator points out that in 1933 a total of 1,700,000 square yards came in, in 1934, 60,000,000, but that in January of this year alone importations mounted to 7,000,000 yards and in February, to 12,000,000 yards, and that on the first day of March alone 3,000,000 yards came in. Which makes a total of 24,000,000 yards brought in from Japan in the first 59 days of this year!

"I am sure," said Senator Walsh in calling the attention of Chairman O'Brien to these facts, "you will agree with me that these figures are startling and that these imports have greatly added to the distressing situation already existing in the cotton cloth industry. Let me add that this industry is in a very desperate condition. It is the industry located both in the North and in the South. A leading southern manufacturer, who is president of the textile code authority and a member of the industrial advisory board of the NRA, approving code Number One (cotton textile code), has recently stated: 'All the best mills, no matter where located, are losing money. Many mills have closed, and others are reducing the pay of employees, in an effort to survive. Possibly a hundred or more have closed during the last two or three months, and more will close shortly.'

The Rhode Island Telegram, of Providence, R. I., recently stated there were 22 mills closed in that immediate section. A textile mill in another state, employing ten thousand people, is threatened with the necessity of closing. The bishop of Fall River is calling upon members of the New England delegation, pointing out the desperate plight of the cotton cloth industry in Fall River and vicinity."

Senator Walsh then pointed out that the processing tax on cotton should be absorbed by the $4,000,000,000 relief bill, saying that no competing fabrics are subjected to processing taxes.

He also suggested that code authorities be permitted to reduce operations when necessary and conditions justify it.

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SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—This is the season for editorial comments and business men's explosions to the broad general effect that the senate should stop talking and act—that it is outrageous that the senate should work under such archaic rules, permitting almost unlimited filibustering—and that congress should attend to its knitting, pack its various bags, and go home.

There is nothing new about this complaint. It is almost as old as the senate itself. The criticisms, every year, are generally preceded by equally violent blasts about the house of representatives rushing through legislation without proper consideration. These come early in each session of congress. Criticisms of the senate for talking too much come later.

Certainly it is very irritating to a man in any particular line of business to be uncertain as to the future of the rules of the game under which he must operate—whether it be a code under NRA as at present, or a tariff schedule on his products as changeable, or to a tax, as happens once every few years. He is apt to grow very impatient indeed when he reads in his newspaper every day that this important—to him —subject is being held up in the senate because a group of senators insist on talking—even about the weather, election or perhaps something entirely irrelevant.

If the aforesaid business man has watched the wheels go round for any length of time, moreover, he knows perfectly well that speeches change very few votes. That the senate is never stampeded by a silver-tongued orator. So he may reach the conclusion that the whole performance is a silly waste of time.

Now most of this criticism is accurate. What is overlooked in the criticism, however, is that a debate on any measure serves to center the attention of the country on that measure. That it forces into the consciousness of the senators who will vote on it the views—not of their colleagues—but of their constituents back home who will be affected by that legislation.

Filibusters Fail

The late Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in opposing a cloture rule in the senate, was fond of observing that a filibuster had never in history beaten a really good measure. Regardless of the merits of this, it is certainly true, in the opinion of nearly every man who has watched the senate over a long period of years, that few filibusters, if any, have ever succeeded that in compelling popular sentiment as demonstrated later.

For example, it is generally accepted that at the time Woodrow Wilson sent the Versailles treaty to the senate for ratification, the country as a whole was behind the treaty and behind the League of Nations. It was quite possible to force an immediate vote, the United States would have approved the treaty, and would have been in the League of Nations and the World court immediately.

As a matter of fact, when that fight started, there were only two senators—Borah and Hiram Johnson—who really wanted to kill the treaty. Before the vote was taken there were nearly twenty killers, and only a few who did not want reservations of one kind or another. The latter, in the senate, cut out fight, the later judgment of the people of this country would not have been served.

This may seem far-fetched at the present moment, but 1936 will be dragging out of the work relief bill, and other issues will be coming to the senators, much has been done behind the scenes on other legislation. The utility holding company bill, for example, the old age pensions and unemployment insurance measures; and NRA continuance, which still requires, not voting, but time for crystallization of opinion as to the best thing to do.

Had the senate been operating under rules similar to those in the house, it is quite possible that the whole program would have been passed by now, in its various original forms. Even New Dealers now admit this would be little short of a tragedy.

Work Relief Troubles

President Roosevelt's work relief troubles have only begun. The nearly five-billion-dollar bill was entered safely through the rapids and shoals of congress. Amendments, which would have hamstrung Lowboosting it beyond his ideas of what was possible or reducing it below what he thought would be effective, co- authored the Dole or adding inflation—were all beaten. But the problem still remained.

Now the question is—how to make it work. How to give every "employable" person—the goal announced by the President—a job?

The difficulties are innumerable. For example:

Total amount: This is not considered sufficient by any expert who has studied the problem. It is no secret that the President himself does not think it large enough. He made the amount what it was, not because that was sufficient, in his judgment, but because it was as large as he dared even consider.

Earmarking and promises: The earmarking was not desired by the President, and his friends in the senate managed to make the language so elastic that, if the President desired, he could virtually disregard it. For instance, the discretion given him to modify any item, up or down, by 20

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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Lesson for April 14

CHRIST THE SAVIOUR

LESSON TEXT—John 3:14-17; Romans 5:6-10; Philippians 2:5-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Why Jesus Came.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus the Saviour.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What It Means to Be Saved.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —How Christ Saves Us.

It is not feasible to consider all the texts presented by the lesson committee, but it is desirable to select the three suggested to be printed and to introduce several others.

I. **The Saviour Predicted** (Gen. 3:15; Isa. 9:6, 7).

In connection with the fall of man and consequent pronouncement of judgment upon the woman, the man and the serpent, and the announcement of the undying enmity which was to exist between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, ultimate victory was promised to the woman's seed. On the cross of Calvary the stroke was made which imposed the death sentence (2 Tim. 2:11; Heb. 2:14). In due time the unlawful ruler of the world will be displayed by the coming of the king and the establishment of a universal and everlasting kingdom.

II. **The Saviour Born** (Luke 2:11, 30, 52).

That which had been predicted was historically fulfilled in the birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem. When Jesus was brought to the temple as a child the Holy Ghost revealed to Simeon that Jesus was the Messiah.

III. **The Saviour Described.**

1. A seeker of the lost (Luke 15:3-7). This seeking for the lost is illustrated by the man leaving the ninety and nine sheep and going after the one which was lost, and his rejoicing over his success in finding it. Great, indeed, is the joy in heaven over the salvation of a lost soul.

2. He died for the lost (John 3:14-17). God gave Jesus Christ to die to make an atonement for the sins of the world. As the brazen serpent was lifted up in the wilderness by Moses, so Jesus Christ was lifted up on the cross. The Saviour was only needed to look at the uplifted serpent, as the lost soul needs only to look to the crucified Christ for salvation. All who believe on him as their Saviour receive eternal life and, therefore, escape condemnation.

3. He knows his own (John 10:14). The good Shepherd has a definite knowledge of the lost ones. He therefore seeks them out and gives his life for them.

4. He keeps his own (John 10:27-29). Believers are Christ's sheep, and because they are such sheep, they hear his voice and follow him. He not only knows them personally, but they, in turn, know him. He not only gives unto them eternal life, but holds them in his omnipotent hands.

IV. **Some Blessings Received Through the Saviour.**

1. Justification (Rom. 5:1-11). The Saviour who seeks Jesus Christ is by the living God declared righteous. His sins are forgiven and he is given the same standing as Jesus Christ himself. Because of this, the very peace of God dwells down upon his soul. He has the assurance of God's love and is able, therefore, to love God in return.

2. Freedom from the power of sin (Rom. 6:1-4). It is not enough to be freed from the guilt of sin, there must be a dynamic which will enable the believer to live a life of victory over sin. Being vitally united to Jesus Christ in the power of his resurrection life, the dynamic provided which enables the believer to triumph over sin.

3. He is free from the law as a means of sanctification (Rom. 7:1-6). Christ's death nailed the law to the tree. The one who has been vitally united to Jesus Christ by faith died with Christ. The law, therefore, has no more dominion over him.

4. Victory over the flesh through the indwelling Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:2-6). The introduction of the law of the spirit of the life in Christ Jesus enables the believer to free himself from the dominion of the flesh.

5. Christ is the supreme example to the believer (Phil. 2:5-11). Because the Saviour became incarnated with the race through the incarnation he is able to inspire it to those with whom he is identified. Furthermore, because he rose to inspire life, the believer is able to make the Saviour his grand exemplar.

The World's Three Evils

The three great evils of the world are impurity, inequality, and hopelessness. The world doesn't know the character of God, therefore it is unclean. The world does not know the love of God and therefore men are not brothers. The world does not know the life of God, therefore men despair alike of time and eternity.

Goes Deeper

Religion doth not prescribe nor is satisfied with such courtesy as goes no deeper than words and gestures.